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THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE NURSING RECORD

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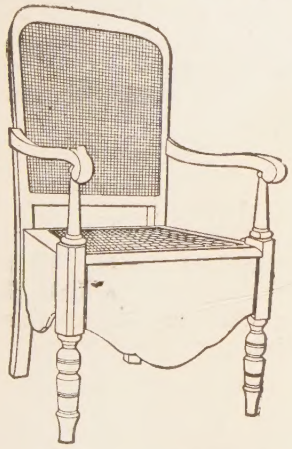

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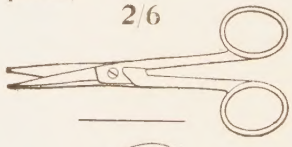

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Situations Required, from Nurses only, 24 words (per insertion) ...	1	0	
Ditto (Three Insertions)...	2	6	6d. for every additional 7 words.

Advertisements cannot be received later than Wednesday, 10 a.m.

Editorial Communications to be addressed to the Editor, 20, Upper Wimpole Street, London, W.

N.B.—*All communications in respect to Advertisements or business matters must be addressed to The Manager,* THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, 431, Oxford Street, London, W.

Phone—1712 Gerrard.

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES, ETC.

CHILDREN'S CONVALESCENT HOME, WEST KIRBY, CHESHIRE.

WANTED, as MATRON, fully-trained Nurse with experience in Hospital management. Salary, £100. The Home (180 beds) has open-air Hospital Wards, and is certified by the Board of Education as a Special School for 70 pupils. Applicants should send three testimonials (typed or printed) and two references, before 15th March, to the HON. SECRETARY. 115

CITY OF WESTMINSTER UNION INFIRMARY, FULHAM ROAD, S.W.

NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT.

The Guardians invite applications for a NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT. Rumuneration £40 per annum, rising £2 annually to £44 per annum, plus Bonus, Board, Lodging, Washing and Indoor Uniform, which is to remain the property of the Guardians.

Candidates must possess a certificate obtained after examination of three years' satisfactory training in a recognised hospital or Poor Law Infirmary, being a Training School for Nurses. Also C.M.B. certificate.

Forms of application, with particulars, may be obtained on personal application to the MATRON at the Infirmary between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., or by forwarding to her a stamped, addressed envelope.

The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

Selected candidates will be written to. 125

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

WANTED, SISTER, to take charge of women patients. Must be fully qualified, willing, and competent to train Probationers. Remuneration, £40 per annum, rising to £45; £5 War Bonus. Board, Residence, Uniform and Laundry provided.

Apply, enclosing copies of recent testimonials, and stating experience, to MATRON, as above. 118

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

"The British Journal of Nursing" circulates widely amongst educated women, both lay and professional.

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES ETC.—*continued.*

PARISH OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WARD SISTERS.

TWO TEMPORARY WARD SISTERS are REQUIRED at the Poor Law Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the period of the war. Salary commencing at £35 per annum, together with Residence, Rations, Washing and Uniform, and a War Bonus of £7 10s. per annum. Candidates must have had at least three years' training in some recognised Training School for Nurses. The C.M.B. certificate will be considered a recommendation.

Apply at once by letter to the MATRON, Poor Law Infirmary, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GLADSTONE WALKER,
Clerk to the Guardians.

127, Pilgrim Street,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
22nd February, 1917. 107

BELPER UNION.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT NURSE.

The Guardians of the Belper Union invite applications for the appointment of SUPERINTENDENT NURSE at their Workhouse at Belper.

The appointment will be made subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, and to the provisions of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896 and 1897.

Candidates must be single women, or widows without children dependent on them, and must be qualified for the appointment by having undergone for three years a course of instruction in the Medical and Surgical Wards of a Hospital or Infirmary, being a Training School for Nurses, and maintaining a resident Physician or House Surgeon, and must also be certificated in Midwifery.

It will be the duty of the person appointed to superintend the other Nurses in the Workhouse in the performance of their duties, subject in all matters of the treatment of the sick to the direction of the Medical Officer, and on all other matters to the directions of the Master and Matron of the Workhouse; and the person appointed will be required to do all the work of a Day Nurse on the Male side of the Infirmary.

The Salary will be £50 per annum, with the usual Lodging, Washing and Rations.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from me, accompanied by 3 testimonials of recent date, must be sent to me not later than Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1917.

Selected candidates, whose third-class railway fare and reasonable Hotel expenses will be paid, will have notice to attend on the 31st March, 1917.

GEORGE PYM,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Union Offices, Belper,
21st February, 1917.
106

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES ETC.—*continued.*

BOLTON UNION.

CHARGE NURSE.

WANTED for the Fishpool Institution, Farnworth, near Bolton, a CHARGE NURSE.

Forms of application and full particulars (for which a stamped addressed foolscap envelope must be enclosed) may be obtained from me.

Last day for applications, March 12th, 1917.

H. I. COOPER,
Clerk to the Guardians.

28, Mawdsley Street,
Bolton,
16th February, 1917. 95

STAFF NURSES REQUIRED at Edmonton Military Hospital, Upper Edmonton, N. Candidates must possess a three years' certificate from a recognised Training School for Nurses. Salaries at Army Rates, with Board, Lodging and Washing. Uniform will be provided. Appointments tenable during the control by the Military Authorities. Forms of application may be obtained by forwarding a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the MATRON, to whom all forms duly filled up must be returned. 108

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

There are VACANCIES for well-educated PROBATIONER NURSES.

Salary, £12, first year; £15, second year; with a War Bonus of £5 per annum.

Application to be made to the MATRON. 119

MANCHESTER BABIES' HOSPITAL, LEVENSHULME, MANCHESTER.

PROBATIONER WANTED. Must be well educated and not under 18 years. Special training in infant work for 1½ years.

Salary £10 yearly. Premium £5.

Apply to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 70

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to the Editor should be addressed to her at 20, UPPER WIMPOLE ST., LONDON, W.

Phone—513 Mayfair

Founded 1894. **THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF TRAINED MASSEUSES** Incorporated 1900.

Arrangements have been made for the following Examinations to be held in 1917:—**Massage**—London and Manchester, March, June Sept., Dec.; Dublin, June and Dec. **Swedish Remedial Exercises**—July and Dec. (London). **Medical Electricity**—April, July and Nov. (London). **Teachers' Certificate**—October (London).

A Branch of the Society is about to be opened in Manchester, where Examinations are already held, and Lectures given.

The Society is approved by the Medical Profession, and its certificate holders may not undertake cases without the permission of a registered practitioner.

The Certificate of the Society is a qualification accepted by the War Office for work amongst the wounded, and over 900 certificate-holders are at present working in Military and Red Cross Hospitals, Convalescent Camps, &c.

For further information apply to the Secretary—

157, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W. *Telephone: MAYFAIR 4189.*

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES ETC.—*continued.*

STOKE-UPON-TRENT UNION.

PROBATIONER NURSES.

The Guardians have several vacancies for PROBATIONER NURSES at the Union Hospital (a Training School for Nurses, with 450 beds).

Candidates should be strong, well educated, and not under 21 years of age.

Salary £12, £15, and £18 for the first, second, and third years respectively, with Uniform, Board, Residence and Washing.

Form of application and further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

T. WOOD,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Union Offices,
Stoke-upon-Trent,
February 14th, 1917. 126

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

INFANT CARE AND MATERNITY HEALTH VISITOR.

The Bournemouth Corporation invite applications for the post of HEALTH VISITOR in connection with the Infant Care and Maternity Work of the County Borough.

The Nurse appointed will work under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and in co-operation with the senior Health Visitor for Infant Care work.

The salary will be at the rate of £90 per annum, with £5 per annum Uniform allowance, and £3 10s. per annum Cycle allowance.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, must be received on or before 12th MARCH.

HERBERT ASHLING,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices, Bournemouth,
16th February, 1917. 127

BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Health Committee invite applications for the post of TUBERCULOSIS NURSE.

Each candidate must be a fully-trained Nurse.

Special experience in the nursing of tuberculosis cases and the keeping of dispensary records will be regarded as additional qualifications.

Salary £100 per annum.

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be made in candidates' own handwriting on forms to be obtained from the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, Town Hall, and delivered at his office not later than SATURDAY, 10th March, 1917, endorsed "Tuberculosis."

By Order,
WM. HENRY HICKSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Rochdale,
21st February, 1917. 128

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

SISTER WANTED for Theatre and Men's Ward. Salary, £45; indoor Uniform. Apply, with references and photograph, to MATRON, General Infirmary, Macclesfield. 122

SISTER (three years' training) REQUIRED for Dublin Hospital, 1st April. Salary, £35; War Bonus, £5; Uniform. Apply, sending copies of three recent testimonials and all particulars, to Box No. 36, THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, 431, Oxford Street, W. 123

SISTER REQUIRED.—Home for Crippled Children. Salary £32. Apply MATRON, Dr. Barnardo's Home, Birkdale, Lancs. 110

TRAINED SICK NURSES WANTED for Parochial Hospital, Paisley.

SISTER WANTED. Salary commencing £45 and war bonus of 15 per cent., Board and Uniform.

Also CHARGE NURSES. Salary commencing £36 and War Bonus of 15 per cent., Board and Uniform.

Applicants must have had three years' training in a Hospital maintaining a Resident Medical Officer.

Apply to MATRON, with copies of testimonials. 111

STAFF NURSES REQUIRED. £25 and Uniform. State training and full particulars, MATRON, Children's Hospital, Leasowe, Cheshire. 130

TRAINED NURSE (Resident) REQUIRED in small East End Settlement, Home visiting and work amongst children. All week-ends free. Good holidays. Interview only by appointment. Write, SECRETARY, Fern Street Settlement, Devons Road, Bow, E. 114

PROBATIONERS (two) WANTED, immediately. Strong and well educated. Salary, £14 and £18; with Uniform. Certificate given. Apply to MATRON, Borough Fever Sanatorium, Cambridge. 124

PROBATIONER REQUIRED (soon). General Hospital (30 beds). Well educated. Age not under 20. Three years' training certificate given. Salary £5, £12, £18. Apply (stamp), MATRON, Grantham Hospital, Lincs. 112

ALBION NURSING ASSOCIATION.—WANTED, DISTRICT NURSE. Must have three years' training, also experience in District Nursing. Salary to commence, £75, rising annually to maximum, £100, also 10s. monthly War Bonus. Application, with three testimonials, to be sent to Secretary, not later than March 13th. JOHN JONES, 11, Oaklands, Cilfynydd, Pontypridd. 113

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.—*continued.*

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE INSTITUTE FOR NURSES.

DISTRICT NURSING.—Fully-trained NURSES REQUIRED to qualify as Queen's Nurses.

Apply to the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Applicants are invited to call at the above address on Thursdays, between 2 and 4 p.m. Interviews may be arranged on other days by appointment. 5

QUEEN'S NURSES WANTED:—

Oldbury, Worcestershire.—Double district. General work only. Cyclists. Salaries, £100 inclusive.

Fitzwilliam, Yorkshire.—General. Cyclist. Salary, £35, rising £40; usual allowances.

Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire.—General. Cyclist. Salary, £100 inclusive.

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MIDDLESBROUGH DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.—REQUIRED three years' trained NURSES. C.M.B. cert. desirable. In and Outdoor Uniform, Board, &c. Salary, £33, rising to £40. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT. 17

DISTRICT NURSING.—TEMPORARY WORK. WANTED, FULLY-TRAINED NURSES. No maternity. Apply MATRON, Holt House, Bancroft Road, E. 121

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IMMEDIATELY.—FULLY-TRAINED NURSES REQUIRED for private staff. With C.M.B. certificate preferred. Apply, with testimonials and photo., to MISS SENIOR, Nursing Home, Windermere. 117

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Special terms for Trained Nurses and Soldiers' Wives and Widows.

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Apply to ARTHUR WATTS, Secretary. 8

EXAMINATIONS.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Examinations will be held as under:—

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL	.. ..	May 1, 1917 Aug. 1, 1917 Nov. 1, 1917
LEEDS, LIVERPOOL	.. ..	Aug. 1, 1917
MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	.. ..	May 1, 1917 Nov. 1, 1917

The Oral Examination follows a few days later in each case.

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A few Resident Pupils can be received. Applications to be addressed to the Matron, from whom full information may be obtained. 12

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There are enlarged and very complete DEPARTMENTS for training in:
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in preparation for the Examinations of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses in the above Branches.

Prospectuses will be sent on application to the MATRON, who sees Candidates, without previous appointment, on Tuesday and Friday mornings, between 10.30 and 12 o'clock. 16

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MANNAMEAD HOME, The Grove, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1893. Rest-cure and Chronic Invalids received. Terms from £2 2s. Prospectus on application. 10

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THE
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EDITORIAL.

THE PART OF NURSES IN THE WAR ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

The question of the incidence of venereal diseases, their cause and prevention has been brought prominently before the public just now by the discussion of the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, at present before Parliament.

The question for trained nurses is how best they can help to stamp out this appalling scourge, for they have a very special responsibility in relation to its cure and prevention. In the course of their work they are brought into direct contact with its results, and as health missioners, they are concerned in the prevention of disease, and have many opportunities as trusted confidantes of the public for disseminating knowledge.

It is of first importance that they themselves should have a clear knowledge of the origin of these diseases, the way they are spread, and the means for their prevention.

Secondly, when nurses have gained this information they must use it with sympathy and discretion. The value of nurses and midwives as an instructive and remedial influence in the present campaign can hardly be over-estimated, and the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, which on Monday last held a public meeting, at the House of the Royal Society of Medicine, to establish a London and Home Counties Branch, will be well advised to get into touch with the National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, the first body of women to organize a Conference in London on the subject, and to demand action, and which since 1909, when the Conference was held, has taken a very live interest in the question.

It was announced by Sir Macolm Morris that a meeting of women's societies is to be called to consider their representation on the Executive Committee of the N.C.C.V.D. We hope that Nurses' organizations will be well represented.

The immediate cause of the activity of the Society is the realization that something must be done at once to provide free centres for sympathetic, and secret diagnosis and treatment, and to cleanse the streets of facilities for vice in view of the outbreaks of venereal disease which occur after every great war.

Already we have heard from Colonial nurses and others of the alarm and resentment of women in the Colonies, from which thousands of young men have crossed the seas to help to save the Empire, and have found themselves, when in London, and other great cities, in a whirlpool of vice, with little protection, and with results to themselves and posterity far more appalling than the loss of a limb. As Mr. Joynson-Hicks, M.P., remarked on Monday, it may not be possible to make men sober or pure by Act of Parliament, but it is possible, by legislation, to make vice more difficult, and it is the duty of the House of Commons to deal with the question now, and, further, to clear away the blindness of the average person in our midst, whose eyes have been shut from a false sense of prudery.

It behoved us to do all in our power so that when our men returned from the war they should not be exposed to the hideous temptations to which men on short leave have been subjected, and that it shall be made impossible for things to go on as at present.

We advise not only nurses but the public to secure the pamphlet on "Morality in Relation to Health" by the Honble. Albinia Brodrick, published by the Nursing Press, Ltd., 431, Oxford Street, W., and "Hygiene and Morality," by Miss Lavinia L. Dock, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 24, Bedford Street, W.C., in order to gain a sound knowledge of the question.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

WHAT IS AN INTUSSUSCEPTION? HOW WOULD YOU PREPARE THE PATIENT FOR OPERATION, AND WHAT INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS WOULD BE NECESSARY?

We have pleasure in awarding the prize this week to Miss Marjorie E. Thorpe, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

PRIZE PAPER.

An Intussusception is a condition of the bowel when one part slips into that immediately above it, in other words—a "telescoping of the bowel."

It generally occurs at the junction of the small and large intestine, and may cause either partial or complete obstruction of the bowel. The vessels soon become strangulated at the neck of the intussusception, and gangrene results, unless the lesion is promptly treated.

An intussusception nearly always occurs in very young infants.

Symptoms.—(1) Collapse, the child's face becomes drawn and eyes sunken, the pulse quick and weak, and skin cold. (2) The abdomen is distended and rigid, and a tumour can often be felt. (3) There is often a passage of blood and mucus from the bowel (very characteristic). (4) There may be fæcal vomiting. In this case the intussusception probably occurred two or three days previously, and there is very little hope for the patient.

The condition is always very serious. The shock is very severe to a young child.

It may be caused by:—(1) Injury to abdomen. (2) Constipation followed by severe purging. (3) The eating of indigestible substances. (4) Congenital weakness of the bowel.

The treatment is immediate operation.

Various devices have been tried for rectifying an intussusception, such as forcing air through the rectum, and so blowing the inverted gut backwards into proper position, also fluids are injected. However, these methods are usually regarded as dangerous and unreliable.

For the operation, the patient should not be prepared in the ordinary way. On no account should an enema or purgative be administered, and no stimulants by mouth should be given.

The clothing and bedclothes should be *light* and warm, and if necessary the extremities should be wrapped in cotton wool. Hot water bottles round patient.

Stimulants may be given hypodermically.

It may be necessary to administer saline subcutaneously before the operation, if the patient is very collapsed.

For the operation the following instruments will be required :—2 medium retractors, 2 small retractors, 12 pairs of pressure forceps, 1 long probe, 1 short probe, 1 probe director, 1 blunt director, 1 aneurism needle, 1 nevus needle, 2 pairs of scissors, 1 scalpel.

Ligature Tray, containing 2 curved needles, 2 straight needles, 1 Hagedorn's needle holder, 1 reel of silk, 1 reel of catgut, 1 reel of fishing gut (fine), 1 pair of dissecting forceps, 1 pair of dressing scissors.

The surgeon will also require rubber tubing probably, for drainage purposes.

The dressings will consist of gauze and absorbent wool. Either a domette many-tailed bandage will be applied, or a roller bandage. It is usual to place a piece of jaconet over the bandage to keep the dressing from getting soiled.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

The following competitors receive honourable mention :—Miss J. V. McNeillie, Miss M. Robertson, Miss S. Thomson, Miss J. Pritchard.

Miss McNeillie writes :—

For the operation, I would prepare the patient carefully and quickly, keeping the room warm (about 70° F.), and screens round the bed; seeking to counteract shock, keeping the patient lying flat with the head low, and supporting the abdomen during attacks of vomiting; the foot of the bed slightly raised; plenty of warm blankets and hot water bottles (well protected by flannel); transfusion apparatus and hypodermic syringe (sterilized and containing the injections prescribed) at hand. Beginning at the abdomen, washing with disinfectant soap and water, I would leave there a warm soap compress covered with mackintosh material and a light warm blanket, while completing the washing of the rest of the body—drying thoroughly and putting on warm operation clothing—a long-sleeved loose flannel (the opening at the back), and white woollen stockings to come well above the knee. The shaving, and cleansing of the skin—from the breast to mid-thigh—with turpentine, then with methylated spirit and ether or alcohol, and the application of a warm 1 in 40 carbolic dressing, carefully covered with gutta-percha tissue, and fixed with gauze bandage and abdominal swathe, is done after personal disinfection of the hands and arms and putting on a clean overall. If the patient have long hair, it is arranged in two plaits; the mouth is cleansed with gauze wetted with a little hot water, glycerine and borax, artificial teeth taken out, and just before the

transference of the patient to the operating table, the bladder is emptied by catheter, with every aseptic precaution. The urine is kept for examination, also soiled rectal pads, as well as any vomited matter.

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

Describe the causes, symptoms, and terminations of inflammations.

Will competitors note an additional rule for competition—*i.e.*, that the number of words contained in the article sent must be written on the left hand top corner of the first page.

THE DISTRICT NURSING OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM IN LONDON.

At the annual meeting of the Central Council for District Nursing in London, the Executive Committee presented for approval a report on the District Nursing of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, which question they had referred to the Organization Sub-Committee to report upon, and to consider the desirability of formulating a scheme for its prompt and effective treatment.

The report states that it has been authoritatively asserted "that ophthalmia neonatorum accounts for upwards of 10 per cent. of all cases of blindness," and that it is "the cause of at least one-third of the blindness in inmates of British Blind Schools and Asylums below the age of 16 or 18 years."

Where the disease (which is in many cases venereal in its origin and gonorrhœal in its nature) occurs, there is no time to be lost. If neglected, or if treatment be delayed or inappropriate, corneal ulceration, or even rapid destruction of one or both eyes, may ensue, and the victim may in a few days or hours be condemned to lifelong blindness, and, not improbably, rendered a permanent charge on rates or charity.

The following are the recommendations contained in a very interesting report :—

"We think that in all home-nursed cases, where the social position of the family is such as to justify the utilization of a district nursing service, such service should be available. We recommend :—

(*a*) That the Medical Officers of the London County Council and of the Metropolitan Borough Councils be kept informed of (1) The Associations ready to provide nurses for cases of ophthalmia neonatorum ; (2) The various streets in which the nurses from the several Associations are prepared to take cases.

(*b*) That representations be made to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, indicating the need that exists for greater facilities for in-patient treatment of mother and child in cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

(*c*) That a memorial be addressed to the Local Government Board, on behalf of the Central Council for District Nursing in London, petitioning that financial assistance may be given through the Council to the District Nursing Associations from the Maternity and Child Welfare Grants, to enable the Associations to continue and extend the services rendered by them in the care of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

The importance of some training in ophthalmic nursing for nurses before being entrusted with the care of a case of ophthalmia neonatorum is realized by the District Nursing Associations, as the Q.V.J.I. have found that nurses have not as a rule received any special training in eye nursing. An arrangement was therefore made over eighteen months ago, by which every nurse on joining the Institute is given an opportunity of attending Moorfields Hospital for a period of ophthalmic training free of charge, and also of attending a course of lectures given by a member of the Staff to the nurses of the Hospital. In this way a large number of district nurses have obtained some competent knowledge of ophthalmic nursing.

Similar arrangements have been in force since 1911 between the Ranyard Nurses and the Moorfields Hospital. Facilities are also accorded for a course of instruction at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.

A NEW ANTISEPTIC.

At a meeting of the governors of the Middlesex Hospital last week, Dr. C. H. Browning, Director of the Bland-Sutton Institute, said that since the war there had been a clamant need for chemical substances which would aid the surgeon in his treatment of the many terribly distressing cases of sepsis. He made the important announcement that the Institute had discovered an antiseptic which they had called "Flavine," which probably afforded the surgeon the most powerful accessory weapon yet known. Surgeons had despaired of discovering an ideal antiseptic, which should kill bacteria without harming the tissues. With "Flavine" they were very near this goal, and the magnitude of the gain in saving individual suffering, and in cutting short sepsis in wounds, could scarcely yet be realized.

NURSING AND THE WAR.

ROYAL RED CROSS.

The following Matrons, Sisters, and Nurses had the honour of being received by the King at Buckingham Palace on Saturday last, when His Majesty conferred upon them the Royal Red Cross :—

FIRST CLASS.

Matron Annie Byers, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Acting-Matron Henrietta Burton, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.

SECOND CLASS.

Matron Alice Purcell, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.

Sisters : Catherine Burns, Jessie Ellis, Jessie McEwen, Mary Mitchell, Emily Norman, Rosomond Plumtree, Florence Searle, Hanna Smith, Elsie Swan, Mary Taylor, Elsie Thacker, Bertha Turner, Daisy Wilbourne, Daisy Woolmer, Harriett Ankers, Ella Bond, Muriel Oakey, Mary MacDevitt, Susan McMullen, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.

Staff Nurses : Catherine Campbell, Zaida Deacon, Jane Entwistle, Isabella Thomson, and Asenath Todd, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.

Staff Nurse Annie Roberts, Territorial Force Nursing Service.

Queen Alexandra received at Marlborough House the Nurses of the Military Nursing Services who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross, subsequent to the Investiture at Buckingham Palace.

HONOURS FOR NURSES.

A list of 480 awards of the Royal Red Cross decoration to Matrons, Sisters, and Nurses in hospitals throughout the country "in recognition of their valuable services in connection with the war," are announced. Included in the list are a number of awards to members of the overseas nursing services.

Whilst heartily congratulating all the proud recipients upon their well-deserved honours, we regret lack of space prevents the publication of the whole list.

ROYAL RED CROSS (1ST CLASS).

Misses C. Alcock, Principal Matron, T.F.N.S., 5th Southern Gen. Hosp., Southsea ; M. L. T. Babb, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S. Res., Mil. Hosp., Dover ; M. Banfield, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S. Res., Lord Derby War Hosp., Warrington ; M. Bayldon, Matron, T.F.N.S., 4th Northern Gen. Hosp., Lincoln ; M. Heather Bigg, Matron, Charing Cross Hosp. ; I. C. Bennett, Matron, Met. Hosp., London ; A. M. Bird, Matron, Gt. Northern Central Hosp. ; L. Bradburne, Matron, Meath Aux. Hosp., Dublin ; S. A. Brown, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S. Res., Dartford War Hosp. ; A. C. G. Buller, Administrator, Grouped Aux. Hosps., Exeter ; M. Carruthers, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S. Res., Pavilion and York Place Hosps., Brighton ; L. O. Carter, Matron, T.F.N.S., 2nd Eastern Gen. Hosp., Brighton ; H. Casault, Matron, Canadian Nursing Serv. ; H. M. Cave, Matron, Bury and West Suffolk Hosp., Bury St. Edmunds ; R. E. Crowdy, A.R.R.C., Principal Comdt., V.A.D.'s, France ; L. E. Cushon, Principal Matron, British Red Cross Hosp., Netley ; I. Davidson, Matron, Edinburgh War Hosp., Bangour ; G. T. Davis, Matron, 1st Western Gen. Hospl., Fazakerley, Liverpool ; E. Dodds, Matron, Bethnal Green Mil. Hosp., Cambridge Heath, E. ; A. Dowbiggin, Matron, Mil. Hosp., Edmonton ; E. Eddison, Matron, Royal City of Dublin Aux. Hosp. ; D. Finch, Matron University College Hosp., London ; E. E. Fletcher, Matron, 2nd Western Gen. Hosp., Manchester ; G. Fletcher, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S., Richmond Mil. Hosp., Surrey ; M. A. Foggett, Matron, Bradford War Hosp., Yorks ; G. R. Hale, Matron, Endell Street Mil. Hosp. ; M. S. Hamer, Matron, Norfolk War Hosp., Norwich ; H. Hannath, Matron, T.F.N.S., 5th Northern Gen. Hosp., Leicester ; H. Hare, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S., Mil. Hosp., Grantham ; M. L. Harris, Sister (Acting Matron), Q.A.I.M.N.S., Mil. Hosp., Felixstowe ; L. V. Haughton, Q.A.I.M.N.S., Nursing Board and Matron, late Guy's Hosp., London ; — Hazlett, Matron, Richmond Aux. Hosp., Dublin ; P. Hill, Matron, Adelaide Aux. Hosp., Dublin ; E. W. Jayne, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S. Res., Barnet War Hosp., Herts ; R. L. Jones, Officers' Hosp., Dublin ; A. M. Kellett, Matron, Aus. Army Nursing Serv. ; A. E. Kerslake, Matron, T.F.N.S., 1st Southern Gen. Hosp., Birmingham ; F. Knowles, Matron, T.F.N.S., 4th London Gen. Hosp., King's College ; A. Lloyd-Still, Principal Matron, T.F.N.S., 5th London Gen. Hosp., St. Thomas' Hosp. ; and M. O'C. McCreery, Sister (Acting Matron), Q.A.I.M.N.S., Mil. Hosp., Cork.

Misses A. Macdonald, Acting Matron, T.F.N.S., 1st Eastern Gen. Hosp., Cambridge ; E. Macfarlane, Sister (Acting Matron), T.F.N.S., Malta ; M. McGivney, Matron, Mater Misericordiæ Hosp., Dublin ; A. McIntosh, Matron St. Bartholomew's Hosp., London ; J. P. MacLeod, Matron, N.S. Res., North'd War Hosp., Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne ; F. Macpherson, A.R.R.C., Q.A.I.M.N.S., Acting Matron, Mil. Hosp., Sutton Veny ; M. McDougall, Staff Nurse (Acting Matron), T.F.N.S., Malta ; C. Metcalfe, Matron, Graylingwell War Hosp., Chichester ; C. W. Millar, Matron, T.F.N.S., 2nd Scottish Gen. Hosp., Craigleith, Edinburgh ; G. E. Morgan, Matron, Middlesex Hosp., Clacton-on-Sea ; and M. Morgan, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S. Res., Mil. Hosp., York ; Mrs. M. C. Parsons, Vice-Chairman, V.A.D., Central Selection Board, Glasgow ; Misses A. M. Phillips, Matron, Dr. Steeven's Aux. Hosp., Dublin ; G. Preston, Matron. T.F.N.S., 1st Northern Gen Hosp., Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne ; M. Priestman, Matron, T.F.N.S., 4th Southern Gen. Hosp., Plymouth ; E. C. Rayside, Matron, Can. Nursing Service ; E. T. Richardson, Matron-in-Chief, Aust. Army Nursing Service ; G. Richardson, Matron, 3rd Western

Gen. Hosp., Cardiff; E. Russell, Matron, Canadian Nursing Service; E. St. Quintin, Sister (Acting Matron), Q.A.I.M.N.S., Kimmell Park Camp Mil. Hosp., Abergele; E. F. Scott, Matron, Mill Road Aux. Hosp., Liverpool; K. Scott, Matron, Royal Sussex County Hosp., Brighton; F. M. Smith, Matron, T.F.N.S., 2nd Southern Gen. Hosp., Maudlin Street, Bristol; M. Smith, Matron, Can. Nursing Service; and B. Stephenson, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S. Res., Wharncliffe War Hosp., Middlewood Road, Sheffield; Mrs. J. R. Stevenson, Matron, Scottish National Red Cross Hosp., Bellahouston, Glasgow; Misses S. A. Stevenson, Matron, T.F.N.S., 3rd Northern Gen. Hosp., Collegiate Hall, Sheffield; E. Stewart, Matron, City of London Mil. Hosp., Clapton, London; G. M. Stewart, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S. Res., Northern War Hosp., Duston, Northampton; C. I. K. Sumner, Matron, A.N.S. Res., Princess Christian Mil. Hosp., Englefield Green, Surrey; E. E. Taylor, Matron, T.F.N.S. Merryflatts, War Hosp., Govan, Glasgow; E. O. Thomson, Matron, T.F.N.S., 4th Scottish Gen. Hosp., Stobhill, Glasgow; M. M. Thorburn, Principal Matron, The Horton (County of London) War Hosp., Epsom; M. Thurston, Matron-in-Chief, New Zealand Army Nursing Service; C. A. Tisdell, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S. Res, Stoke-on-Trent War Hosp.; F. H. Tomlin, Matron, T.F.N.S., East Leeds War Hosp., Harehill Road, Leeds; R. E. Wallace, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S., Southwark Mil. Hosp., East Dulwich Grove, London; M. L. Whiffin, Matron, T.F.N.S., 2nd Northern Gen. Hosp., Leeds; G. L. White, Matron, T.F.N.S., 3rd Southern Gen. Hosp., Oxford; and A. B. Wohlmann, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S., Malta.

SWEDISH RED CROSS NURSES IN PICTURESQUE WINTER UNIFORM.

Swedish Red Cross Nurses evidently have, from our illustration, a most cosy and becoming winter uniform. These cheery three are serving on a hospital ship.

The Committee of the Serbian Relief Fund has appointed Miss Mary Steuart Donaldson Matron of their hospital on the Salonica front. The hospital is at present working in tents on the railway line between Salonica and Monastir. It is hoped that the number of beds will shortly be increased from 200 to 350, and that before long the unit will take charge of a building with accommodation for 500 patients. The unit went out to Corfu in March, 1916, and was transferred to the Salonica front in September, 1916. Mr. E. P. Warren is the Administrator and Dr. Castellani the Chief Doctor. There is a staff of about fifteen nursing Sisters, many of whom have been with the Serbian Relief Fund for nearly two years. Mrs. St. John, whom Miss Donaldson succeeds, has done admirable work as Matron. She was obliged to return owing to family affairs.

Miss Donaldson was trained at the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway, London (three years' certificate), where she held the post of Sister. In 1903 she was appointed Ward Sister and afterwards Home Sister at the London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead, N.W. In 1905 she was appointed Matron of the Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, where she remained for eleven years.

Miss Donaldson leaves for this responsible appointment with the best wishes of a large circle of friends. She is a member of the Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland, and has, we feel sure, the warm good wishes of her colleagues for health and happiness in her new work.

Miss S. Richards, who was trained at the London Hospital and who served in the Army Nursing Service, and who later was for a time in charge of the Serbian Relief Fund small hospital at Bastia in Corsica, goes out as nursing sister with Miss Donaldson.

JOINT WAR COMMITTEE.

The following Sisters have been deputed to duty in Home Hospitals :—

Victoria Aux. Hosp., Stratford, Manchester.—Miss I. D. Davie.

V.A.D. Hosp., Whytegates, Stratford-on-Avon.—Miss A. G. Shepherd.

Red Cross Hosp., Bicester, Oxon.—Mrs. B. Gillingham.

V.A.D. Hosp., The Palace, Gloucester.—Miss E. A. Hope.

Rosslyn Lodge Aux. Mil. Hosp., Hampstead.—Miss A. E. Burnett.

Red Cross Hosp., Syon House, Brentford.—Miss C. E. Jackson.

West Dene, St. Leonards-on-Sea.—Miss A. Wood.

Hosp. for Officers, 16, Bruton Street.—Miss T. R. Macpherson.

Moor Green Hall, Birmingham.—Miss A. Corfield.

Red Cross Hosp., Hardwicke Mount, Buxton.—Miss E. Shipsey.

Aux. Hosp., Highams, Woodford Green.—Miss M. Meadley.

Mayfield Hosp., Woolston, near Southampton.—Mrs. B. Gillingham.

Beechwood Red Cross Hosp., Hereford.—Miss B. H. Clipstone.

V.A.D. Hosp., Coalville, Leicestershire. Miss E. Power, Miss M. Walton.

Bricket House, Red Cross Hosp., St. Albans.—Miss E. D'Alvey, Miss L. D. J. Parsons.

Red Cross Aux. Hosp., Maesteg, Glam.—Miss M. Coward.

V.A.D. West Hall, Tunbridge Wells.—Miss H. Mellett, Miss S. M. Francis.

Henham Hall, Wangford, Suffolk.—Miss P. Blakeley.

Uffculme V.A.D. Moor Green, Birmingham.—Miss E. P. Mackie.

Red Cross Aux. Hosp., Caerphilly, Glam.—Miss L. S. Lewis.

Red Cross Hosp., Richmond, Yorks.—Miss L. Emerson, Miss J. E. Thompson.

Rhydd Court Aux. Hosp., Hanley Castle.—Mrs. E. W. Cross.

The Tower Aux. Hosp., Rainhill.—Mrs. A. A. Murray.

V.A.D. Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.—Miss O. Pound.

Northwood Red Cross Hosp., Cowes.—Miss E. M. Field.

Gifford House, Roehampton.—Miss E. K. Nevill.

Oakfield V.A.D., Upton, near Chester.—Miss A. McDonnell.

Red Cross Hosp., Maidenhead.—Miss J. Mackilligan.

ABROAD.

The following Sisters have been deputed to duty abroad :—

La Panne.—Miss L. Tully, Miss M. Hall, Miss W. E. Toussaint, Miss M. G. Bremner.

PRESENTATION TO MISS DARBYSHIRE.

On Friday, February 23rd, a pleasing ceremony took place in the Mess Room of the 2nd London General Hospital, St. Mark's College, Chelsea, S.W. Miss Darbyshire, the Principal Matron, who is shortly leaving for India, was presented with handsome gifts, consisting of complete set of ivory toilet articles, the replica of the Royal Red Cross, a luncheon (Thermos) basket, and a purple bound leather book (specially made) with a letter from the Nursing Staff expressing their regrets at her departure. This was signed by all the Staff and will be a pleasing memento in years to come. On the first page was an illustration of the T.F.N.S. badge, and date of mobilisation, and also the Royal Red Cross with date of presentation by the King, and also date of resignation.

Miss Riddell, the Matron, made the presentation and in a few words expressed how much the Nursing Staff felt Miss Darbyshire's departure and how happy the relations had always been between the Principal Matron and herself.

Miss Darbyshire thanked the Nursing Staff, not only for the lovely gifts, but also for the loyal help and support which had always been given to her.

One of the V.A.D. workers, on behalf of the Nursing Staff, presented Miss Darbyshire with a lovely bouquet, and the little ceremony ended.

WHAT AND WHERE TO SEND.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—Air cushions, brushes (hair, tooth, nail, shaving), belts (knitted), crutches, flannel nightshirts, pillow cases (30 by 20 in.), cardigans, mittens, pillows (feather, 28 by 18 in.), sheets, blankets (white or scarlet), comforters, hot-water bottles, soap.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.—White absorbent gauze, white and boric lint in 1 lb. packets, absorbent wool in 1 lb. packets.

All parcels to be addressed to St. John's Warehouse, 56, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C.

READING FOR THE WOUNDED.

Magazines and illustrated papers are required by the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John War Library, to supply the demands of the sick and wounded for light reading. Gifts should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, British Red Cross and Order of St. John War Library, Surrey House, Marble Arch, London, W.

STICK CRUTCHES FOR THE WOUNDED.

A depot for providing stick crutches has been opened at 30, Regent Street, W.

The object of this depot of the Stick Crutch Fund is to supply, free of charge, stick crutches for wounded soldiers discharged from the Army through wounds received in the present war. All applicants must apply personally on week-days (Saturdays excepted) between 11 and 4 o'clock, and will be required to produce their discharge papers. The stick crutch is of special design and has afforded much ease and comfort to men suffering from disabled limbs.

FROM THE LETTERS OF A NURSE.

Paris! and a heavenly Sunday morning. Never had the city looked more beautiful—the flower beds and borders in the Parc Manceau a riot of colour, the exquisitely clean streets in the brilliant sunshine fringed with the cool shade of the long avenues of tall, green trees. I had been away from it all for a long time nursing in the ugly barrack hospital of a squalid little town, and there is something so particularly welcoming about a return to Paris after a long absence. I was so glad to be back. *Tout homme a deux patries la Sienne et la France.*

It would not be for long, for I had volunteered and been accepted for service in the East, but this morning I could revel in the thought of a long Sunday of leisure. I could worship at the beautiful devotional morning service at St. George's, and receive inspiration from one of Dr. Cardew's sermons and then, because I had been working so hard nursing in very bleak surroundings, I thought I might indulge in the treat of the concert at the Sorbonne, a really dainty dinner with a delightful Irish friend, in the Bois de Boulogne, and afterwards, in the cool, a long, long walk together through the woods and home by them in the moonlight.

And the morning fully came up to one's expectations, but on my return to the little hotel at midday, when the heat had become a little overpowering, there was an abrupt change of programme. The clerk advances from his little bureau to greet me with a telephone message he had taken down for me from the Ministère de la Guerre. The hospital ship *P*—— would sail early on Monday for Salonika. They had secured my passage by wire; I must take the express on Sunday to arrive at Toulon in time.

It was a very packed train; there were seven *Militaires* in our carriage, the youngest of whom shut with a horrified exclamation the window I had timidly opened. As we neared Toulon my spirits rose; from past experience I felt sure the *P*— would not sail before the afternoon. How delightful to explore Toulon and see at close quarters the many interesting warships of all nations, but before one had time to more than glance round at the crowded, animated streets and recover breath after the tight fit of the shut railway carriage all pasengers for the hospital ship *P*—— were ordered on board, and I find myself surrounded by no less than seven big bundles, packages and wraps in a small cabin without a porthole. I have just tidily apportioned and fitted all this luggage round me when an angry Frenchwoman—one of the hospital ship's permanent staff—vociferates from the little passage that I have been put into the particular cabin she had appropriated, and for which she had a very particular fancy. She stated afterwards that she heard me murmur "*J'y suis, j'y reste,*" and I confess it is my way to talk big even when well aware that I am vanquished. Any way, in the end I find myself meekly vacating her airless dug-out, and finally established by four or five onlookers—French soldiers—in a really good cabin with porthole and bath.

No sooner have we started than I find that for the moment we are not going to Salonika at all, but that the boat's nose—if one may so express it—is turned towards Algiers, that the *P*—— is a very big boat of no less than 22,000 tons, ravenous in her consumption of coal, the price of which at Toulon at the present time is 140 francs a ton. So that very slowly we are making for Algiers, where we shall stay about five days and lay in a really good supply. Five days at Algiers, all expenses paid, is all very well, but now that I have got over the disappointment of my broken-up Sunday in Paris I want to be back at work.

At table I was placed with the staff of ship nurses, eleven in all, and on their return trip there would be probably three thousand sick and wounded to tend. I don't suppose they looked on me with the admiring interest I did on them. Most of them were so pretty, kind, vivacious, their little white hands raised and gesticulating when they talked, though professionally I objected to the little hands being laden with rather dirty diamond rings. One, a young Parisian, was heavily perfumed *très décoltée*, ends of pink and mauve ribbons outlining her pretty chemise, surrounded always by many admirers on the captain's bridge. There was a little plain, elderly one—it was her first trip at sea, nor had she often travelled by land—she was mortally afraid of submarines and shipwreck and of being inoculated against cholera. I saw what it all cost her and how the round little brown shoulder was trembling when presented for the *médicin chef's* inoculating needle. She was short sighted, too, timid, awkward and plain, but when the surgeons gathered in conclave to apportion to each nurse her particular duty, it was she they unanimously chose to take charge of the beautiful operating theatre. The *médicin chef* had seen her work, and deft indeed it was. Afterwards I heard that she never tired, on the sad journey home, when the *P*—— was over-full with sick and wounded, and, alas! many dying men. She began her day always with attendance at the earliest Mass, and after a long, long day, when her duties in the theatre were over, she would be in the wards looking after her patients till late in the night. Arrived at Algiers, I longed to be alone—to have respite from the long, long ship's meals, and the effort to be as cheerful, chattering and vivacious as the French.

On a passing tram was written "Kuba." There was something alluring in the name, and I climbed on to it. A very small package by way of luggage in my hand, an order of absence from the ship till Monday evening signed by the *médicin chef* in my pocket, no fixed plan of any sort in my head.

It was hot but all beautiful and interesting. We left Algiers far behind, the road to Kuba always ascending, and the air becoming deliciously

fresh. There were pine trees soon and a magnificent view of mountains. It was the "land of wine presses"; we pass lines of wagons full and brimming with black and white grapes.

Arrived at the tram terminus I note that there is no inn where one could possibly stay, but I learn that there is a convent *un petit quart d'heure* away. What a walk that was! The red sand became a good 6 in. deep. My shoes were filled. I met no one; in truth, I had found solitude amongst the eternal hills. It was magnificent, and soon all lit with the divine glory of the setting sun. I turn down a side track to a big lonely farm. They were busy with the vintage and could not possibly take me in, nor do they think I shall find room at the Convent, which is still a good hour's walk away. I climb a little hill and far, far in the distance I see the long lines of the Convent buildings. What a site they have chosen for their house. I stumble on, red with the sand, red with the heat, red with apprehensive fear, for suppose the farmer was right and they can't take me in.

The nuns, a famous missionary order, dressed in white with big picturesque white hats, are working in the fields and receive me with true French courtesy if with mild surprise. Sleep there I could not. They sleep only on straw. It could not be thought of but they fetch me delicious mustcal wine and pastries to revive me, and after a long, long rest, one of the Sisters will take me to a house only a *petit quart d'heure* away, where I shall be much better cared for than I could be at the convent, which lacks all comfort.

So gazing on the guileless countenance and limpid truthful eyes of the persuasive *Sœur Superiore*, I abandon my first thought of borrowing a rug and asking to be allowed to sleep under the big oleanda tree in the garden, and set out with a stout heart down a steep lane with the red sand so deep that it now reaches the calves of my legs! On and on for a mile or two. Had I been alone I would soon have turned back, but braced by a companion I must struggle on to the end of this long, long tramp.

At length we reach Buinandais, a tiny hamlet and after all I am not too tired to eat a frugal supper and enjoy eight hours of dreamless sleep.

I shall never forget those kind, gentle nuns, in their mountain home. I spent all the days of my little stay with them, returning to Buinandais at night. They initiated me into the whole process of their wine making. We began by filling the big baskets with the white muscat grapes and ended by seeing great casks labelled for a London wine merchant. Nor do I forget the fat roast chickens, the perfect home-cured hams, the preserved fruits and delicious baskets of grapes and passion fruit with which they plied me.

From Buinandais I could return to Algiers by diligence. There was no room inside but they let me sit on a wobbley box at the back. We had three capital horses and swung round the corners, almost shaking me off my crazy perch. Back in Algiers there was still time for further sight seeing, and what a strange medley the city is of French modernity and Orientalism, too incongruous to mingle well, I thought, yet when the war is over and one could feel a holiday had been earned, I will go back there and see it all again.

We had still four uneventful days at sea. Once we stop, informed, they say, by wireless of the approach of a submarine. Then after thirteen days of pleasant travel we are at the journey's end, in hot, dusty—was there ever such dust as the Salonika dust?—Macedonia. I am posted to a great hospital for contagious diseases, three miles outside the town. Sixteen hundred beds, all full and many overflowing into tents outside. Nursing indeed under difficulties, for it is a severely military hospital, and what we have considered necessities in our English wards we are told, and we know there is no appeal, are not necessary and that we must nurse without them here. It is a hard experience and has its tragic side. Our death rate is frightfully high and the little bands that we send on the homeward bound hospital ships, 3,000 at a time, many as a last resource, are pitiful indeed.

I am nursing Greeks, Serbs, Sinegalis, two Hindoos, as well as a large family of French. We have two or three cases of cerebro-meningitis, a man with sleeping sickness. Amongst the Serbs a very severe form of erysipelas and a great deal of diphtheria. The nurse's path in this particular hospital is by no manner of means a thornless one. My assistant *infirmiers* resist my efforts to teach the difference between dirt and cleanliness, and at times openly defy me. It is a hard life with a good deal of struggling; only the devotion and belief in one from the patients make it more than worth while.

MATRONS' COUNCIL AND THE R.R.C.

We offer from fellow-members and from the *B.J.N.* hearty congratulations to the President, Miss M. Heather-Bigg, and the following members of the Matrons' Council, on receiving from the King the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross:—

Miss Maud Banfield, Miss M. Carruthers, Miss A. Dowbiggin, Miss G. R. Hale, Miss E. Macfarlane, Miss M. Thurston (N.Z.N.S.), Miss R. E. Wallace, Miss M. A. Fogarty, Miss G. Knight, Miss E. M. Smith, Miss E. A. Sordy, and Miss K. S. Stewart.

May their services to the sick and to their profession be long available.

THE SCHOOL NURSES' LEAGUE.

The School Nurses' League held their Annual Meeting at the Eustace Miles' Restaurant, on February 10th. The officers were elected, and a Petition for a War Bonus considered. The League decided to give a "whist drive" on March 17th, to realise a fund for cocoa for the poor children who are treated at the cleansing station, in memory of Nurse Russell, who recently died on foreign service, and who had been a very kind benefactress to these needy little ones.

A SECRET COMPACT.

WHAT IS IT?

Speaking at the Special Meeting of the Royal British Nurses Association on January 18th, Mr. Herbert Paterson, the Medical Hon. Secretary, said :—" It has not been found possible to insert in the agreement or in the bye laws all the conditions on which we laid stress, for the simple reason no means have yet been devised of determining beforehand the action of a body which is yet unborn. Until the Royal British Nurses' Association and the College have ceased to exist, and the Royal British College of Nursing has arisen triumphantly from their ashes, no legal pledges can be made as to the future action of the Council. But the conditions (other than those which it has been possible to incorporate in the bye laws) on which we agreed to the principle of amalgamation, have been embodied in a letter signed by Mr. Stanley and Sir Cooper Perry. Strictly speaking, it is not a legal document, but I am sure we may say that in the circumstances it is at any rate of equal, if indeed not of greater, value to us than a formal document, signed, sealed and delivered. It is perhaps a good working rule never to trust a committee of whomsoever it is composed. But in this instance I feel sure that we may with confidence trust Mr. Stanley and Sir Cooper Perry, being assured that they will, as in honour bound, see that our wishes are carried out when the new Council is constituted."

We are requested by Miss H. Hawkins, a Life Member of the R.B.N.A., to insert the following correspondence which has taken place between her and the Secretary of the Association.

COPY OF LETTER FROM MISS H. HAWKINS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL BRITISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

127, Friern Barnet Road, N.
January 25th, 1917.

DEAR MADAM,—I shall be obliged if you will forward to me at your earliest convenience a copy of the letter containing conditions concerning our affairs between Mr. Stanley and Sir Cooper Perry, of the College of Nursing, Ltd., and the Hon. Officers of the Royal British Nurses' Association, referred to by Mr. Herbert Paterson at the Special Meeting of the Chartered Corporation on January 18th last, as I am of opinion that no such private compact should have been entered into without the consent of the members of the Royal British Nurses' Association.

I am, Yours faithfully,
HENRIETTA HAWKINS,
Life Member, R.B.N.A.

COPY OF LETTER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL BRITISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION TO MISS H. HAWKINS.

Royal British Nurses' Association,
10, Orchard Street,
Portman Square, London, W.
February 15th, 1917.

DEAR MADAM,—Your letter of the 25th ult. has been submitted to the Executive Committee of the Corporation, and I am instructed to inform you that the matters referred to by Mr. Herbert Paterson were the subject of correspondence which passed between the Association and representatives of the College of Nursing, Ltd.

The Executive Committee regret that they are unable to comply with your request to be furnished with a copy of this correspondence, as it would be contrary to all precedent and impossible to carry on business if every member of the Corporation were entitled to be furnished with a copy of the Correspondence of the Association.

The Executive Committee note your opinion that no private compact should be entered into without the consent of the members of the Association, and I am requested to call your attention to the fact of which you are apparently unaware, that, under the Charter, the Executive Committee have (subject to the Powers vested in the meetings of the Corporation and the General Council), the sole and entire management of the business of the Association, and that the carrying into effect of your suggestion would involve calling a General Meeting of all members of the Association whenever any agreement had to be entered into.

I am, Madam,
Yours faithfully,
ISABEL MACDONALD,
Secretary.

Miss Hawkins,
127, Friern Barnet Road, N.

It will be observed that this reply evades the direct issue. Mr. Paterson, as reported in the *Nurses' Journal*, the official organ of the R.B.N.A., alludes to one special letter embodying conditions agreed upon, and signed by Mr. Arthur Stanley and Sir Cooper Perry, of the College of Nursing, Ltd., and to claim the right to enter into a secret arrangement with these gentlemen, which may affect every nurse member of the Corporation, cannot in our opinion be classed as " management of the business." The Council is the governing body of the R.B.N.A., and we do not find it reported that that body has been consulted. Unless there is something in this letter which the Hon. officers of the two Corporations fear to make public there can be no possible reason why the nurses should be kept in cuttle fish darkness concerning their own affairs. Such methods brought discredit on the R.B.N.A. in the past, and will certainly not be tolerated in the future. The signed agreement should be published forthwith in the *Nurses' Journal*, and the nurse members given an opportunity of discussing it.

PETITION TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

A Petition for the grant of a Supplemental Charter, to a Body to be named " The Royal British College of Nursing," has been presented to the King in Council as notified in the *London Gazette* of the 23rd ult. It has been referred by His Majesty to a Committee of the Lords of the Council for consideration and report.

All petitions for or against such grant should be delivered at the Privy Council Office on or before the 23rd day of March 1917.

WHO WAS THE CENSOR?

Miss Jentie Paterson, formerly Out-patient Sister at Guy's Hospital, has received, as a member of the Guy's League, a copy of Guy's Hospital "Nursing Guide, Handbook of Nurses' League, and Register of Nurses Trained at Guy's Hospital for 1916," edited by the Matron, and was surprised to find this official publication had been used for promoting the scheme of the College of Nursing, Ltd. As after due consideration she found much to object to in its constitution, and rightly thinking that her colleagues should hear both sides of the question before they placed themselves under its autocratic control, she embodied her views in a letter which she sent to the Editor of the *Guy's Hospital Gazette*, which had formerly been pleased to insert opinions of Guy's nurses.

Miss Paterson has asked us to publish two letters on this matter received from the Editor of the *Gazette*, which, she considers, give ample proof of the intolerance of the powers that be as to Guy's nurses being permitted to express their opinion concerning the organization of their own profession.

Miss Paterson says "such tactics give one furiously to think," and she considers that the change in the tone of the Editor's second letter proves that Guy's nurses must be spoon-fed and have no opinions of their own.

LETTERS TO MISS JENTIE PATERSON FROM THE EDITOR OF THE "GUY'S HOSPITAL GAZETTE."

I.

DEAR MADAM,—I got your interesting letter a few days ago too late for insertion in the last *Gazette*. Just at the moment I have rather a lot of matter which has been held over for some time, but I hope I can find space for it in about a fortnight.

I am afraid I know very little about the question at issue, but I happened to see an article in the last issue of the *Hospital*, which I enclose. I don't know whether the amalgamation referred to there would lead you in any way to modify your views. Of course I shall be pleased to print your letter either in its present form or with any criticisms you may like to embody in it on the developments of the last few weeks.

I hope you will continue to send contributions to the *Gazette*. There are a large number of nurses and sisters among the subscribers, and I always feel that we do not give them as much space as I should like to.

Yours truly, J. J. CONYBEARE,
Editor *G.H.G.*

II.

February 12th.

DEAR MISS PATERSON,—I am returning your letter on the subject of the College of Nursing. I am afraid, on thinking the matter over, that the topic is not one to which the columns of a students' paper are open. Regretting that I am unable to publish it,

I am, yours truly, J. J. CONYBEARE,
Editor *G.H.G.*

WHAT IRISH NURSES WANT TO KNOW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PROPOSED ROYAL BRITISH COLLEGE OF NURSING.

The following Questions have been sent to us by Irish Nurses. Several of them were addressed to the representatives of the College of Nursing, Ltd., Miss Cox-Davies and Miss Rundle, at the meeting held in Dublin on January 27th. These ladies handed them on to Headquarters in London, and signed the replies which have already been officially issued to the press.

In our opinion the replies are not altogether complete or satisfactory. We will, therefore, do our best to answer the questions from a Nurse's point of view.

1. *Q.* Where does Ireland come in?

A. Ireland is not included in the title of the Royal British College of Nursing. The name of this Kingdom since the Union in 1801 is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Irish nationality is sacred to the people of Ireland, and the national characteristics, love of freedom combined with keen wit, are not to be satisfied by a ready-made constitution compiled by men of an alien race, apparently totally devoid of either quality. Irish representation on the nominated Council is limited to 6 but in the proposed new Bye-laws of the R.B.C.N. there is no provision to limit the ultimate number on the Council, which is to govern the College. The Irish can thus be outvoted by 7 to 1 on any vital question.

2. Q. Why were none of the Nurses' Associations and Leagues throughout the United Kingdom which had been working for the organization of the Nursing Profession through State Registration consulted or invited to elect representatives on to the Council of the College of Nursing, Ltd.?

A. Because the spirit of the College scheme is intensely autocratic and its real promoters are afraid of the groups of trained nurses who have promoted the State Registration movement and proved themselves extremely capable of managing their own affairs. The College Constitution has been drafted by a few men who have determinedly opposed by every means in their power, every effort upon the part of the progressive section of the nursing profession to secure State protection and control for their professional education and economic condition by Act of Parliament. This Constitution was in print, as was the first Draft of its Registration Bill, before it was submitted to the Matrons on the Council.

This determination upon the part of the real promoters of the College to exclude the direct representatives of the working nurse is emphasised by the fact that the College Council has not nominated one *independent nurse* on to the list of the proposed Governing Body under the Supplemental Charter. Its nominees are 18

Matrons, 6 doctors and 2 laymen—all employers or their salaried officials.

Thus, for the thousands of pounds the nurses are invited to contribute to finance the Scheme (ostensibly for voluntary registration), the College has denied to them any power over its expenditure. Not only are the "registered" nurses to be "controlled" until the Rules and Regulations are agreed upon, but they are to find the funds for their own subjugation. The self-governing nurses' associations demand direct representation *from the first* on their own governing body, and a voice in the expenditure of their own money. The College has thrust a system of taxation without representation upon the members of the profession under their control. In spirit the inspirers of College policy are the "antis" they have ever been.

In their reply to this question Miss Cox-Davies and Miss Rundle evade the principle of democratic control involved. They stated "Trained Nurses have never been ignored in this matter. From the formation of the first Council at least two-thirds of the members have been trained Nurses in active work, and in close touch not only with Nursing Education *but with the Certificated Nurse.*" Every one of these "trained Nurses" is a Matron, and as hospital officials they are not free agents, and they have no right whatever to represent independent Certificated Nurses and speak in their name unless elected by their organizations to do so.

3. Q. Has the Council power to elect an unlimited number of the laity as members of the College Corporation?

A. Yes. (See Bye-law 4. b.) "The Council may elect, as members of the Corporation any persons whom the Council may deem it advisable, in the interests of the Corporation, to elect as members thereof." This provides for unprofessional control, a principle no profession of men would tolerate for a moment. Such a Corporation cannot express Nursing Opinion, and stamps trained nursing as a domestic avocation, and not a profession. This is the policy of the less liberal minded type of medical man, who grasps all official power when possible in a Nurses' Association. This form of control has for 20 years been in force in the Royal British Nurses' Association, and has eliminated all sense of professional responsibility from amongst the Nurse members, who upon the recommendation of its medical managers have voted without asking one question *to cease to exist.* The College has also adopted the same undesirable system of control.

4. Q. Why are Irish Nurses only permitted six seats on the Council of 45, and why are the majority of votes controlled by the Matrons of large London and English County Hospitals?

A. We do not know upon what basis national representation on the Council has been calculated. The present constitution of the College Council provides that the Matrons of English hospitals will control Irish Matrons and Nurses.

5. Q. Why are other branches of Women's work connected with hospitals, other than Nursing, to be controlled by a Nursing College?

A. The present College is a lay foundation. The new Bye-laws provide for unlimited lay membership of the R.B.C.N. It is not a professional Corporation, and therefore there is no valid reason against including all the domestic departments of women's work in a hospital in its activities.

6. Q. Why are all the Hon. Officers of the Nursing College men, and why are Deputations on Nursing matters received by these gentlemen with no Matron or Nurse present?

A. All the Hon. Officers of the College are men, because the real promoters are determined if possible to control the economic condition of independent Nurse wage earners, when off the Institution pay sheet, who are now free agents. Thus they alone have received all Deputations from various Bodies for the discussion of Nursing affairs.

Miss Cox Davies and Miss Rundle have signed an "official" reply to this question in which they state (1) "The Hon. Officers were appointed by the desire of the Council, and were specially selected for their business capacity and sympathetic attitude towards Nursing matters."

As a matter of fact these gentlemen accepted office before the Council was legally constituted, and the Matrons who have a preponderating vote on the Council supported the wrong principle of male official control of the Nursing Profession in the so-called College of Nursing. Surely if amongst the ladies who have been nominated to govern us, there is not one who is endowed with sufficient "business capacity"—or "sympathy towards Nursing matters," to fit her for office, the sooner they make way for colleagues who have proved themselves amply endowed with these talents and virtues the better!

(2) The official reply also states "Deputations desired to be received by the Chairman." This is not correct in every instance, and even if it is true that in some instances Deputations to the College of Nursing preferred to bargain with the Hon. Officers, to the exclusion of Nursing opinion (although we cannot learn of any such stipulation having been made) it is an autocratic and dangerous precedent to establish, for which we must blame the Matrons on the Council, who profess to have accepted office to guard the interests of the Nursing Profession.

7. Q. How can an Institution be democratic which is controlled by a Royal President, and a nominated Council which has ignored the Trained Nurses' organizations?

A. A Corporation so governed cannot possibly be democratic. A Royal President issues "orders" and "commands," and it is not etiquette to neglect to obey, to criticise, or oppose them. The past history of the R.B.N.A. provides ample proof of this contention, and the recent action of Queen Mary in resigning the Patronship of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, not from lack of sympathy, but because

she wisely holds herself aloof from political discussion, as every member of the Royal Family should do, shows her admirable good sense.

The proposed R.B.C.N. is an autocratic Corporation in letter and in spirit, and it is mockery to mention "democracy" in reference to it. Those nurses who value liberty of conscience, liberty of speech, and liberty of action, will remain outside its despotic control in the hope of finally helping to secure a just and democratic system of organization through a Nurses' Registration Act.

The other questions addressed to us we shall answer next week.

IRISH NURSES AND THE PROPOSED ROYAL BRITISH COLLEGE OF NURSING.

The Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland have appointed a Committee to examine and discuss the Royal British College of Nursing scheme as it affects Ireland. A meeting was held last week. The names include Dr. O'Carroll, and Mr. Wm. Taylor, Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons respectively, Colonel Sir Arthur Chance, M.D., Dr. Rowlette, Dr. George Peacocke, Surgeon De Courcy Wheeler, Dr. McDowel Cosgrave, and Major Dawson. Their recommendations will be issued immediately.

The *Weekly Irish Times* continues to devote space to the Nursing Question, and it is a pity English and Scottish papers of like standing continue to boycott the trained nurses' point of view. From first to last the London papers have treated professional opinion with quite unjustifiable bias, inserting the views of influential "antis" and ruthlessly excluding those of the registration rank and file. Now that many of the former profess conversion, the same interested snobbery continues, "registration" is permissible, but never the opinion of the working nurse concerning her own affairs.

We are glad to note that "Shamus" last week expresses in the *Irish Times* the opinion that "until the various issues are set forth in some clear and simple way, and presented to the rank and file for their consideration, it will be extremely difficult if not impossible, to arrive at an intelligent opinion as to what sort of institution Irish nurses desire to see established."

One thing is certain Irish Nurses do not wish to be governed by any institution, the Rules and Regulations of which they are not permitted to discuss, agree to, and help to control, as provided in the present Constitution of the College of Nursing, Limited, and in the proposed Bye Laws of the Royal British College of Nursing, which have been drafted without consulting them, and from membership of which they can be removed by an unprofessional Council without power of appeal from its despotic decree.

The Irish Nurses' Association has considered and agreed to the Bill for the State Registration of Trained Nurses drafted by the Central Committee. In it they claim the right to an *independent* General Nursing Council to deal with their professional affairs, a principle incorporated by Parliament in the Medical, Midwives, and Teachers' Acts. Sooner or later the nominated and very unrepresentative Council of the proposed R.B.C.N. will have to realise that British Nurses are out against coercion in any form, and that they do not intend to submit to it any more than they did to the tyrannical rule of the Hon. Officers of the R.B.N.A. in the nineties, when several nurses sought and obtained protection in Courts of Law.

POOR LAW NURSES AND THE COLLEGE OF NURSING.

The Kent Branch of the National Poor-Law Officers' Association decided at its recent meeting at Chatham to endeavour to enlist the assistance of Matrons and Superintendent Nurses in the Branch to urge the nurses to join the Association in order that they might be properly represented by those who are watching their interests in connection with the College of Nursing.

At a Meeting of the London and District Branch of the Association Mr. Dawes said there was somewhat of a deadlock with the College of Nursing, Limited, as the Council had not admitted either the Association or the Poor-Law Unions Association to representation on the newly proposed Council. Poor Law Associations in the Provinces realised the seriousness of the question, and some seven or eight Nurses' Sections had been established. Unless the promoters of the College of Nursing satisfied the aspirations of the employers of Nurses their Bill when introduced into Parliament would not be unopposed but would be opposed by the Poor Law Unions Association and perhaps also by the National Associations of Poor Law Unions.

The whole mistake is in the compilation of a voluntary register. The Bill first, a three years' open term of grace, no injustice done, then build up on sound standards a worthy profession of nursing. We fear the Registration Fee beguiled the real promoters of the College Scheme, who are known to be keen financiers where the control of nurses' money is concerned.

Unless the nurses found the funds the whole Nursing College Scheme was doomed to failure. The endowment of nursing education cannot be expected to succeed in the middle of war. No such scheme should be appealed for as we want every penny *to win the war.*

A DUET.

Both Lord Knutsford and Miss Lückes have sung a doleful ditty on the College of Nursing, and issued letters to Nurses trained at the London Hospital, advising them not to join. Now they have signed a conjoint Memorandum in which

they express their sincere regret "that they find themselves in strong opposition to the College." We shall recur to this Duet next week. Poor Nurses!—the whole profession may well exclaim "Save me from my friends." To be let alone to mind their own affairs as other professional women are—instead of being advised, cajoled, controlled, and patronised would indeed be "tidings of comfort and joy."

We have to apologise to our readers for devoting so much space in war time to the College controversy, but the necessity is not of our seeking.

POOR LAW INFIRMARY MATRONS' ASSOCIATION.

At the Executive Committee Meeting of the Poor Law Infirmary Matrons' Association, held at Kensington Infirmary on the 24th, a very hearty vote of congratulation was passed to the following members of the Association, who had been awarded by the King the decoration of the Royal Red Cross, in recognition of their valuable services during the war:—Miss Dodds, Matron, Bethnal Green Infirmary; Miss Dowbiggin, Matron, Edmonton Infirmary; Miss Wallace, Matron, East Dulwich Infirmary; Miss Preston, Matron, Mile End Infirmary (at present matron, 1st Northern General Hospital); Mrs. Lawson, Matron, Fir Vale Infirmary, Sheffield; Miss Smith, Matron, Withington Infirmary, West Didsbury. They also wish to congratulate Miss Froggett, Matron of the Bradford Infirmary.

NATIONAL UNION OF TRAINED NURSES.

We are glad to hear that there has been recently a considerable addition to the membership of the N.U.T.N. This is very encouraging to Miss E. L. C. Eden, the Hon. Secretary, and those officers who have felt compelled to criticise the Nursing College scheme in its relation to the profession generally, a policy which has resulted in the resignation of certain Matrons and others who apparently cannot tolerate a free expression of opinion on this question.

The Cambridge Branch is opening a Club for Nurses, which should prove a great source of pleasure to the members.

A THOUSAND MILLIONS.

Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, "brought the House down" when he announced in the "Commons" on Monday night that the War Loan amounted to £1,000,312,950 new money, and without any direct subscriptions from the banks! The whole House enthusiastically assented to Mr. Bonar Law's final declaration that the result of the Loan was an expression of the will of the people to win the war and afforded evidence of the financial ability of this country to see it to a successful conclusion. Napoleon said we were a nation of shop-keepers. We are, and we are going to buy victory, however many thousands of millions it may cost.

APPOINTMENTS.

MATRON.

Children's Hospital in connection with the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland. — Miss Agnes Bryant has been appointed Matron. She was trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, being Gold Medallist of her year, and was three and a-half years at the East London Hospital for Children; one year Night Superintendent, and two and a-half years Sister of a women's ward at St. Bartholomew's, and six years Matron at the Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby.

Wellington Hospital, New Zealand. — Miss Stott has been appointed Matron in succession to Miss Payne. She was trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

SISTER.

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Shepherd's Bush.—Miss Frances Irene Jule has been appointed Out-patient Sister. She was trained at the Woolwich Infirmary, Plumstead, where she has held the position of Ward Sister.

NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT NURSE.

Hoxton Institution, South Shields. — Miss Winifred Mary Hutt has been appointed Night Superintendent Nurse. She was trained at the Paddington Infirmary, and has been Sister-in-Charge of two flats of seven wards and eighty beds at the Portsmouth Infirmary. She has also had six months' midwifery training.

WEDDING BELLS.

A very pretty wedding was solemnised in Ballyalbany Presbyterian Church, on the 15th February, between Mr. Alexander Wilson, Killygoan, Monaghan, and Miss Lizzie Graham, daughter of Mr. G. Graham, the Billis, Glasslough. The happy couple received many congratulations, and spent their honeymoon in Dublin.

Miss Graham was trained at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, and the London Fever Hospital; and was for upwards of five years on the staff of the Registered Nurses' Society, London, the Committee of which received her resignation with much regret.

THE PASSING BELL.

The death of Miss Margaret Lonsdale, the friend and biographer of Sister Dora (Miss Dorothy Pattison) recalls the indebtedness of trained nurses to this member of their profession for the story of the life of a remarkable nurse, told in a most interesting way.

We regret to record the death on February 21st, at the Military Isolation Hospital, Thornhill Camp, Aldershot, from cerebro-spinal meningitis, of Sister Moira O'Brien, of the Queen Alexandra Military Nursing Staff, third daughter of the late Mr. James O'Brien, of Gledhow, Leeds.

The death is reported from No. 25, Stationary Hospital overseas of Miss Mary C. Dickson, of the Nursing Service. The deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Canon Dickson, of Fahan, co. Donegal.

THE COMMON PERILS OF CHILDHOOD.

The perils by which children are beset as they pass through the world ignorant, and therefore, blind to the dangers which surround them, is strikingly exemplified in a cartoon in the *Illinois Health News*, entitled "Blind Man's Buff." A blindfolded child is in the centre of the picture, surrounding her are manifold dangers, and in the foreground ignorance and filth are depicted arm-in-arm. Underneath are the words, "It is the first duty of every community to protect its children against the perils to which—in the very nature of things—the children are blind." We are able to reproduce the cartoon by the courtesy of the editor of *Maternity and Child Welfare*, published by John Bale, Sons, & Danielsson, Ltd., 83-91, Great Titchfield Street, S.W.

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NURSING ECHOES.

The annual meeting of subscribers and friends of the North London Nursing Association for providing trained nurses for the sick poor of North London was held at 413, Holloway Road on the 19th February.

Mrs. Turner (wife of Bishop Turner) presided. The number of cases nursed was 1,876, and the visits paid 34,257—a considerable increase on last year. A very large increase is also shown in the work at the School Treatment Centre, where 13,024 minor ailment cases were treated, and the attendances were 51,457, in addition to which 2,108 home visits were paid.

Mrs. Turner, in commenting on the report, spoke most warmly of the splendid work which the association has been doing for the sick poor of this large district for the past thirty-nine years—a great service of succour and pity and one of the best expressions of Christian love. Such work, she held, was of incalculable importance at the present time when there was such a great strain on the resources of all our hospitals, and also because so many in the homes of the working classes were engaged in munition or other work, and so were unable, even if capable, to render the necessary service to the sick member. Mrs. Turner said she was much struck by the large number of cases nursed and of visits paid, which opened up a vista of wonderful sympathy and blessing. The great work being done at the School Treatment Centre she considered of national importance at the present time, when the loss of life through the splendid devotion of our men was so great. Its wonderful growth seemed to show that the public conscience is waking up to the value of young life if the country is to keep the "Home fires burning." This work, Mrs. Turner said, must appeal to everyone who had the best interests of their country at heart.

Hearty appreciation of the services rendered by the Superintendent (Miss Stanley), the Deputy-superintendent (Miss Wiles), and the nurses was expressed by the Rev. E. A. Theobald, in whose parish much work has been done by the association. His appeals for nurses, he said, were always promptly responded to, and the invaluable services rendered were greatly appreciated by all his church workers, his parish being a large and very poor one.

Sir Thomas Barlow, speaking at the annual meeting of the Trained Nurses' Annuity Fund for Disabled Nurses at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on the 23rd ult., said a nurse's life was a very short one, and many now working would be disabled (an admission which means overwork and under-pay). The pensions granted by the society allowed nurses to live with friends and relations.

Lady Perrott referred to the comparatively small pay of nurses, which did not enable them to save. The problem of providing for the disabled nurse was serious, and deserved immediate attention.

Lord Knutsford said the society was doing a work of great importance. Nurses were grossly underpaid, and every hospital must pay nurses better. Speaking of the excellent work of the sisters and the nurses who were serving in our hospitals at home, he said many nurses came to tell him they had received a call to serve abroad, but no one had told him they had received a call to serve at home. There are now thirty-three annuitants, but over sixty approved applicants are on the books of the fund. A donation of £500 will secure an immediate annuity of £26 for a nominee of the donor.

It was stated by Mr. Montagu Price, who presided, that the fund required most urgently £20,000, which would relieve the council of responsibility towards one-half the approved cases needing assistance on their waiting list.

This "Voice calling in the Wilderness" has been pleading for better pay for nurses for twenty years. Better pay, better health, and better work: one often hangs on the other.

A few weeks ago we notified that Mrs. Northwood (known to many nurses as Miss Beardsley), with Miss Simmonds, was opening a Ladies' Residential Club at 6 Nottingham Place, W. We are glad to learn that every one of the 20 beds in the Club is occupied, and, as the demand continues, it seems likely that even this accommodation will prove insufficient.

Mrs. Northwood has been very happy in her selection of a house, for Nottingham Place is most conveniently situated in relation to the majority of the great railway stations—Paddington, the Great Central, Baker Street, St. Pancras, Euston, King's Cross, underground and tubes all being within easy distance, while it is within a stone's throw of Harley Street and Wimpole Street.

On entering the house one at once gets an impression of spaciousness, light, and brightness; the rooms have pretty, light papers, and the staircase facing the front door, and leading directly to a comfortable lounge, is covered with a bright crimson carpet.

The dining-room, which is on the ground floor, looking on to Nottingham Place, is furnished with little tables, which lend them-

selves to cosy meals and friendly conversation, and the drawing-room is upstairs. Both single rooms and cubicles are obtainable, and the cost of living at the Club is about 30s. a week. Considering the accommodation and advantages offered and the present cost of food, coal, gas, and other necessaries of life, these terms are certainly moderate. It is open to students and ladies visiting London as well as nurses.

The Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan, has just received the balance of a legacy of £11,041, under the terms of the will of the late Mr. Thomas Wright, of Wigan. The Board of Management of the Infirmary have decided to perpetuate the memory of the donor by placing a brass memorial tablet at the entrance to the new Nurses' Home, bearing the inscription: "The Tom Wright Nurses' Home."

The district nurses at Middlesborough have had a very busy time, the cases being numerous and many of them serious; and the committee have expressed gratitude for the devotion and self-sacrifice they have shown.

Appreciation is a wonderful stimulus to continued effort, and the more sympathy committees express with their staff, the better for the patients. We once knew a matron who had a wonderful knack of saying the right thing to her fellow-workers. "A little bit of sugar for the bird" was her policy. It kept the birds singing.

At a recent meeting of the Scottish Council of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses (Scottish Branch), the quarterly report was submitted, and showed that the Council were directly responsible for the maintenance of 18 Queen's nurses, 4 candidates receiving instruction in the training home, and 7 temporary nurses. Two nurses had received first appointments at Musselburgh and Perth (temporary); 6 Queen's nurses had been appointed inspectors of midwives in their respective areas. Affiliation had been granted to two new nursing associations formed in Shetland. Thirty-six visits of inspection had been made, and reports on the work submitted to the Executive Committee. The work in Edinburgh for the period showed that 1,135 cases had been nursed by the nurses from the training home, involving a total of 20,705 visits. The following Queen's nurses at present on active service had been mentioned in the war honours lists:—Miss Robb, second inspector, acting matron in France; Miss Turnell, third inspector, serving under the French Flag Nursing Corps; Miss Milne, superintendent of the Nursing Association in Dundee, acting matron in a hospital on the Eastern front; and Miss M'Innes, Queen's nurse in Airdrie, also serving abroad. The Council deeply regretted to learn of the death of one of their nurses, Miss J. J. Paterson, while on active service in Macedonia.

A WAR TIME ECONOMY.

Cash's Names.

Cash's names are certainly words to conjure with. Every good housewife likes to see her linen clearly and neatly marked; but neither time nor skill are always available, and in institution work some ready and inexpensive method must, of course, be adopted.

Cash's names, in Turkey Red Lettering, woven on a fine cambric tape, are a most satisfactory method of marking which we commend especially to the Matrons and Home Sisters of hospitals, infirmaries, and nursing homes, and to nurses for marking their own personal linen. These tapes are easily stitched on, and their use saves much trouble, both to laundry and nurse, especially are they useful to private nurses whose washing of necessity goes to many different laundries. The marking is so clear that there is no excuse for articles to be lost, or their return delayed. The marks can be had in many styles of lettering. Full range, with prices, will be sent post free on mentioning The British Journal of Nursing on application to Messrs. J. & J. Cash, Ltd., Coventry.

GREAT SUFFRAGE RALLY.

Many thoughtful Nurses are members of the Women's Freedom League, which has kept the Suffrage Flag flying during the war though its members have been in the van of national work. On Friday, March 2nd, the League is going to make a "Great Push" at the Suffrage Rally at Caxton Hall, Westminster, from 7 to 10 p.m. There will be short speeches and music, and the presentation to Mrs. Despard of the fourth instalment of the 50,000 Shillings Fund. An enthusiastic attendance is expected.

WOMEN SOLICITORS.

On Tuesday, the House of Lords, without a division, gave a second reading to Lord Buckmaster's Bill, legalising women solicitors. Let us hope the Bar will also soon cease to exclude women. "Seven maids with seven mops" are urgently needed to sweep away abuses in the High Courts.

WOMEN TO BE CITIZENS IN ONTARIO.

News comes from Toronto that Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, has announced that the Government propose to give the franchise to women. Canada cannot afford to lag behind the United States. North Dakota and Ohio have recently conceded the franchise to women, thus State after State is shedding its obsolete prejudices.

BOOK OF THE WEEK.

"MAGPIE."*

A charming story and one that we can recommend with confidence. Baroness von Hutten is noted for her delightful characterisation of child life, and "Magpie" is no exception to her success. Indeed the charming and humorous drawing of the child alone would render the book noteworthy, but there are besides many other attractive persons, to say nothing of the brightness of its literary style. It is written in the first person, and the *raconteur* is an elderly and fairly well to-do bachelor.

He was, on our introduction to him, waiting for his clean waistcoat to be sent from the laundry before he could complete his toilet, as he was dining out. "I had no waistcoat, but I should have one, Brankles, the peerless Brankles, would bring it. She always did."

It was Magpie who at the eleventh hour brought the garment. Mrs. Brankles had perpetrated twins the night before, hence the strange messenger. "Beyond observing that she was fat, very fat indeed, I had hardly time to notice her. We had gone down the first pair of stairs, I thinking that with any luck at all I should be able to reach Grosvenor Place by eight, when she made an arresting remark. 'I like,' she said with an audible sniff, 'the smell of this place.' That was Magpie all over; she was always unexpected. I bade her come with me in the taxi. 'I will take you as far as Buckingham Palace Road,' I explained, and on seeing her face I blushed for the disgraceful old vehicle into which I helped her. It should have been a gold coach with a rose-coloured interior.

"As we made our way through the thick clotted traffic she talked, bless her, how she talked!

"She was nearly eleven. She lived in Blantyre Buildings where Mrs. Brankles lived. Mrs. Brankles was very nice wasn't she? And didn't she look like a currant bun? She lived with her father who was a painter. He didn't paint much. She had no mother. She had reason to believe she died before she was born."

It is not a usual thing for well-to-do elderly gentlemen to give little laundry messengers a lift in their taxi when on their way out to dinner, and it is the unusual that is always so refreshing. There is a good deal of like atmosphere in this story.

"Mag and I were friends from the first."

Truth compels me to say that physically she was not at that time all that I could have wished. If I had had my own way she would have been slim—even skinny—rather than the over-, otund person she actually was. To put it bluntly, Miss Pye, at the age of eleven, was extremely fat. She bulged; her cheeks bulged; and her legs were awful. Her eyes, of course, were already beautiful—clear hazel eyes with an odd sort of bluish shadow over them; her eyelids were then, as now, her only real extraordinary beauty. They are thick, smooth, velvety things which open and fold back without crumpling.

Mag's father, as a parent, was a negligible quantity.

Mr. Quest decided to undertake her education. In conjunction with Madame Aimée, who lived in the rooms over Mag., they arrange a scheme to this end.

Mag listened politely.

"Who's going to take care of father?" she said. "You see he has his breakfast at half past nine, and then, a little after ten, I have to get him off to work. Then I have to make his bed, and sweep and dust; then I have to do some shopping; and once a week, of course, I do the washing and ironing. Then father has his lunch at one, and at two I stroke his head until he goes to sleep; and then I come up to Madame Aimée and do her shopping; and then——"

"For goodness sake be quiet," I burst out. "Do you never have a moment to yourself?"

"It's all to myself up to now," she answered. "I only wondered when you meant me to learn all those things."

Don't you want to learn more of Mag? Well, you would be well advised to read the whole of this charming story, which contains besides other romances and several surprises.

H. H.

* By Baroness Von Hutten. (Hutchinson & Co., London.)

COMING EVENTS.

March 13th and 14th.—Central Midwives Board. Penal Cases, Special Meetings. Board's Offices, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, S.W. 11 a.m.

March 15th. — Central Midwives Board. Monthly Meeting. Queen Anne's Gate Buildings. 3.30 p.m.

March 17th.—Irish Nurses' Association. Annual Meeting. 34, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

WORD FOR THE WEEK.

Mistrust a state of hopelessness and depression because you are then under the influence of a bad spirit; but when your heart is light and you feel strong and joyous, go forward, for God is with you.—*S. Ignatius Loyola.*

PAPER SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS.

TREAT YOURSELF TO THE B.J.N. FOR 1917.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Whilst cordially inviting communications upon all subjects for these columns, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not IN ANY WAY *hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.*

LET HER REST IN PEACE.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I notice that at the Annual Meeting of the Central Council on District Nursing Mr. David Pennant moved an ambiguous resolution expressing the pious opinion that "a well planned system for regulating the general training of nurses would assist the organisation of District Nursing in London." It was a resolution which, as one speaker pointed out, "left the matter in the air." I am not concerned with that, what I am concerned with is that the name of Miss Florence Nightingale should be dragged into the discussion. If people "vert" and support principles which once they opposed let them have the courage of their own opinions and say so. Why try to secure moral support for their change of front by evoking the shade of one who is dead and gone? To the end of her life Miss Nightingale affirmed that the State Registration of Nurses was "inexpedient in principle," and the principle is the same now as it was thirty years ago. What she would have thought had she been alive now is purely matter for conjecture. Mr. Pennant believes she would have "taken a different view." I disagree. Who shall decide? As well in years to come might some Londoner get up and say that if Lord Knutsford and Miss Lückes were alive they would "take a different view."

To me it seems disloyal to put words into Miss Nightingale's mouth which she would have strongly repudiated when living, now that she is dead and cannot do so. Let her rest in peace.

Yours faithfully,

R. I. P.

DAME TROT'S SCHOOL.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—Can you make perfectly plain in the simplest language, as if you were addressing the pupils in Dame Trot's School, the reason negotiations were broken off between the Central Committee and the College of Nursing about the Bill. I have read the Statement and think I grasp the situation, but so many others have not read it, and are being befogged by people who apparently do not understand the matter themselves. With the exception of the Irish, no nurse apparently ever asks a question at meetings where the College Gospel is expounded; all is taken for granted. But I realise that those grouped in the Central Committee who have been so keen about the organization of trained nursing through State Registration for so many years, when the majority of the College promoters opposed it, must have had good reasons for their decision. Anyway, I hope my colleagues will not mind my inviting an explanation in the very simplest language, both for their enlightenment and my own.

Yours,

DAME TROT.

[We will address Dame Trot's School next week. —ED.]

TIRED OF TRAMMELS.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—It is nothing new in Scotland to have nursing associations and nurses' affairs generally managed by men. We have never been given a chance of controlling our own affairs, and see no chance of it, so the Scottish Board of the College is quite what we might expect. It seems strange that it should be so, as Scottish nurses are independent in thought. We still work very long hours and receive very little pay, and tired and poor people are not usually on the look-out for further exertion. I have been working in Canada for several years and find things very behind here so far as working women are concerned. I mean to return there to a more self-respecting existence after the war, and many of my friends will go with me. I made acquaintance with the B.J.N. at Vancouver, where it is greatly considered.

Yours truly,

TIRED OF TRAMMELS.

Glasgow.

[We have heard several doctors say lately that nurses cannot be roused from their apathy concerning their own affairs, and won't even take the trouble to attend a meeting concerning them. Do these gentlemen realise what "tired and poor people" they usually are? Trained nurses not in active practice are often very public-spirited and keen.—ED.]

OUR PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

March 10th.—Describe the causes, symptoms and terminations of inflammations.

March 17th.—What precautions would you take in saving for microscopic examination a specimen of urine, a specimen of sputum, a specimen of fæces?

March 24th.—Describe how you would care for and feed a premature infant.

March 31st.—What is a civic nurse? Give an idea of her true relationship to the municipality and public health service.

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The dated Coupon for March 3rd, published on this page, must be cut out by the Competitor, and enclosed with the article she sends, with her full name and addressinserted. The number of words of article to be written on left hand top corner of first page. This answer should be posted not later than **March 3rd,** to the Editor, 20, Upper Wimpole St., London, W., marked on the envelope "Prize Competition." **The Name of the Winner of the Prize and the Prize Article will appear on March 10th, 1917.**

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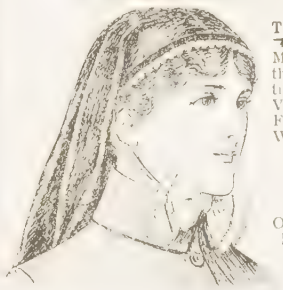

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CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD.

FEBRUARY EXAMINATION.

At the examination of the Central Midwives' Board, held on February 1st, in London and the Provinces, 283 candidates were examined; and 229 passed the examiners. The percentage of failures was 19.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

LONDON.

British Hospital for Mothers and Babies.—W. H. Carr, B. F. Fenwick.

Clapham Maternity Hospital.—M. Jones, E. Y. Maurice, R. H. Sanders.

East End Mothers' Home.—M. E. Cannon, E. A. Edwards, M. M. T. Power, G. E. Rumbold.

Edmonton Union Infirmary.—W. Howarth.

General Lying-in Hospital.—R. A. Bagg, F. S. E. Brandon, A. Cooper, E. Davie, L. M. Denny, D. D. Fisher, J. Fraser, M. M. Greaves, L. N. Hayter, M. M. Massie, M. G. Ross, G. Simmons, M. E. Simon, E. G. Unitt.

Guy's Institution.—V. E. Jordan, G. Moss, E. O. Walford.

Hackney Union Infirmary.—A. E. Evans, E. E. Williamson.

London Hospital.—H. T. Greig, G. Martindale, A. M. Trail.

Maternity Nursing Association.—M. J. Collier, E. P. Line, G. M. Longes, E. M. Mann, H. K. Noble, B. F. O'Callaghan, M. O. P. Rampal, A. E. Walkerdine.

Middlesex Hospital.—D. G. Fane.

Plaistow Maternity Charity.—E. R. Aust, B. P. Bird, E. A. Coleman, G. L. Dando, L. Enstone, E. M. Gittens, R. Gough, M. Griffiths, G. Hughes, J. Hughes, J. Jones, M. Jones, S. O. Jones, S. A. E. Lines, K. J. R. Perrott, L. M. Read, M. E. Rothwell, L. M. Sayers, M. L. Scarlett, G. E. Williams, S. Williams.

Queen Charlotte's Hospital.—A. D. J. Batterbury, M. E. Booker, D. Curtis, F. A. George, M. J. Goddard, B. M. McGregor, M. Mackle, A. J. Moyle, S. A. Paddock, M. Taffe, G. M. Thomas.

Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital.—M. S. Church, F. L. Colliver, M. Fisher, M. G. Hebblethwaite, M. E. Shaw, M. A. Treble.

St. Marylebone Workhouse Infirmary.—L. Hood.

St. Pancras South Infirmary.—M. Church.

South-Western Maternity Home and Kensington Union Infirmary.—L. F. Bartlett.

University College Hospital.—E. M. Barnes, L. Griffin.

West Ham Workhouse.—M. S. Drage, E. A. Popkin.

PROVINCES.

Aldershot, Louise Margaret Hospital.—E. M. Baxter.

Birkenhead Maternity Hospital.—I. Smith, A. Steeples.

Birmingham Maternity Hospital.—F. Anderson, S. H. Davies, E. H. Tucker.

Birmingham Workhouse Infirmary.—V. M. Webb.

Bradford Union Hospital.—M. Middlebrook.

Brighton Hospital for Women.—M. Considine, D. Edwards, M. E. Slaney, A. Stott.

Bristol Royal Infirmary.—W. M. Derrick, H. I. Smith.

Bristol General Hospital.—D. M. Houlston, C. Hubbard, B. M. H. Kiddle, D. B. Prewett.

Cheltenham District Nursing Association.—E. J. Wright.

Devon and Cornwall Training School.—E. K. Eames, F. Hulson, E. G. A. Mills.

Derby, Royal Derbyshire Nursing Association.—S. E. Elliott, E. Hollan, A. Hoskin, M. A. Smith, E. A. Treadwell, L. F. Watson.

Essex County Cottage Nursing Society.—A. Greenwood.

Essex County Cottage Nursing Society and Plaistow Maternity Charity.—M. H. Griffiths, M. J. Jackson, H. Kearnie.

Gloucester District Nursing Society.—R. S. Kime.

Hastings District Nursing Association.—E. M. Hewlett.

Herts County Nursing Association.—L. Lake, M. E. Milson.

Hull Lying-in Charity.—C. A. King.

Ipswich Nurses' Home.—A. C. Armitage, E. K. Bradford, M. Harvey.

Leeds Maternity Hospital.—S. J. Beswick, D. Flather, G. Hardisty, M. M. Lauder, M. A. Moran, L. Neesam, E. Sewell, U. M. Symes.

Liverpool Maternity Hospital.—M. Birkett, N. H. Boulton, K. E. Carr, L. Chappell, E. M. C. Clinch, E. M. Dean, A. Dyer, E. T. Nicolson, S. A. Thompson, F. J. Vaughan, A. Williams, E. Worth, J. Young.

Manchester, St. Mary's Hospitals.—E. Barrodale, J. Bateson, H. Kirkham, M. H. Lightowler, L. Norris, M. Tinsley.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Maternity Hospital.—G. E. Price, L. I. Pritchard.

Nottingham Workhouse Infirmary.—E. Smith, B. E. Walker, B. L. Ward.

North Bierley Union Infirmary.—F. Russell, A. A. Wright.

Preston Union Workhouse.—M. Gemson.

Selly Oak Union Infirmary.—K. Ward.

Sheffield, Jessop Hospital.—M. E. Davies.

Staffordshire Training Home for Nurses.—C. Dean, A. Gwillam.

Walton, West Derby Union Infirmary.—M. H. Stewart.

West Riding Nursing Association.—A. E. Shaw, E. Ward.

Windsor, H.R.H. Princess Christian's Maternity Home.—E. A. Reily.

Worcester County Nursing Association.—M. Powell, M. M. West, A. Winter, L. M. Wood.

York Maternity Hospital.—N. Dunlavy, M. Race, E. Storey.

WALES.

Cardiff Q.V.J.N.I.—M. Griffiths.

Cardiff Union Hospital.—P. A. Johns.

Monmouthshire Training Centre.—A. Evans, L. S. Menzies, J. L. Royal.

Monmouthshire Nursing Association.—E. K. Marsh.

Swansea District Nursing Association.—M. H. Evans.

SCOTLAND.

Dundee Maternity Hospital.—A. McLardy.

Edinburgh Royal Maternity Hospital.—E. M. T. Crockart.

IRELAND.

Belfast Union Maternity Hospital.—E. Close, S. C. Hendron, M. Smyrl.

Dublin Rotunda Hospital.—A. V. Hook, M. Hope, G. H. Jager, M. G. Smyth.

PRIVATE TUITION.

C. C. Allan, M. E. Burras, M. Campbell, R. Coles, A. R. Dangerfield, M. T. W. Edgington, L. Good, M. J. Griffiths, E. Harman, M. E. Hartley, N. M. Jennings, N. E. Mackenze, C. E. C. Reidley, M. M. Robinson, R. A. Stoodley, R. A. Taylor, M. Tetley, A. Walker, S. Wears.

PRIVATE TUITION AND INSTITUTIONS.

Fulham Midwifery School.—A. Brearley.

General Lying-in Hospital.—M. E. Chapple, C. W. Redgate.

Hull Lying-in Charity.—M. E. Colliver, A. Naylor.

Liverpool Maternity Hospital.—E. E. Bell.

Kensington Union Infirmary.—M. H. M. Ayling, A. B. Clayden, J. Dobson.

Manchester, St. Mary's Hospitals.—E. Ashworth, M. Bastian, M. Mather.

North Bierley Union Infirmary.—E. Battersby, E. Gaukroger, S. E. Johnson, W. Norman, L. Pearson.

Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital.—F. Cook.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY AND FOR THE WELFARE OF INFANCY.

A Course of Advanced Lectures on Infant Care organised by the above Association will be held at the College of Ambulance, 3, Vere Street, W., on Mondays from March 12th to June 18th, at 5.30. Tickets for the Course, 5s., or single Lectures, 1s., must be obtained in advance from Miss Halford, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C. A Supplementary Tutorial Course of six lectures begins on March 28th, limited to 50 students. Fee for the Course, 6s.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD FOR SCOTLAND.

At the recent meeting of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland Sir J. Halliday Croom and Dr. James Haig Ferguson were re-elected chairman and deputy chairman respectively. Penal cases, financial, and examination committees were appointed. A very satisfactory statement was submitted, showing that up to December 31st, 1916, over 1,500 enrolments had been effected. It was reported that since the close of the accounts the numbers enrolled now exceeded 1,800. Arrangements had been made with the English Board for reciprocal recognition as regards curriculum for examination. There were finally adjusted and approved lists of institutions under which midwives may be trained under the rules of the Board, and others, which we shall publish next week.

DIET POINT.

Lentils, because of the lime they contain, are an invaluable food for expectant mothers, and are also cheap. Many, however, dislike lentil soup, and are unaware that ground lentils can be made into excellent suet pudding, by using two-thirds of lentil flour to one of Government flour, adding baking powder to make it light. Such a pudding forms a delicious and nourishing meal if served with gravy in which vegetables have been boiled.

A TEN MONTHS' BABY.

A ten months and four days baby was born in October of last year in California, U.S.A. For six weeks before the child was born the mother had labour pains regularly every day, from 4 to 8 a.m. Her medical attendant then decided on an operation, but consented to a consultation. This resulted in a further delay of two days, the pains having ceased. Examination proved the child to be alive. After 36 hours' cessation the pains recommenced, and fifteen minutes later the child was born. It weighed 9½ lbs.

MIDWIVES FOR CANADA.

In our issue of January 6th, we published a letter from Miss Ard Mackenzie, Chief Lady Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, commenting on the report of a meeting convened by the Colonial Nursing Association with the object of sending out midwives to Canada, published in our issue of November 11th.

The advice of the Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada who is acquainted with nursing conditions throughout the Dominion, should receive the attention it merits. Lady Pigott, Chairman of the Canada Committee of the above Association, however discusses this article in another paper and describes this expert opinion as a "regrettable effusion" and an "unwarranted attack on the efforts to ameliorate conditions and save child-life in the Dominion." We shall discuss Lady Pigott's article fully in our next issue.

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BABY THOMAS.

Virol helps Mothers

50, Clifton Street, Garston,
Liverpool,
May 2nd, 1916.

Dear Sirs,

This is the photograph of my baby Clarice. She is 10 months old and entirely breast-fed. When she was 2 months old I was so ill and weak that it was difficult for me even to walk, and I was unable to feed her any longer. Virol was recommended to me, and on taking it I was delighted to find how much stronger I soon became, and also that it enabled me to feed baby again. She is now a fine, happy child, weighs 25 lbs., and has several teeth, and my own health has improved wonderfully.—Yours truly,

ETHEL THOMAS.

"In all the cases in which I tried it, the women not only expressed themselves as much stronger, but looked much better and gained in weight at the rate of about four to five pounds a week."—DR. FELDMAN, *Lecturer in Midwifery and Hygiene for the London County Council.*

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It is made purposely light, so as to be worn under the usual clothing, and gives valuable support to the breasts.

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